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horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board . USDA

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

Export value for horticultural products during April slipped to \$209 million, 14 percent below April 1983. Factoring heavily into the poor monthly showing were disappointing sales of fresh citrus, apples, canned fruit, citrus juice and raisins. Export movement of fresh grapefruit to the European Community and oranges to Hong Kong and the EC dipped sharply. Citrus sales to Western Europe were hurt by the strength of the U.S. dollar (France) and confusion over the use of EDB on export shipments (Germany). A weak Taiwanese import demand continues to depress apple exports. Canned peach and fruit cocktail movement fell as a result of the tight U.S. supply situation. The decline in raisin sales was largely offset by heavier shipments of dried prunes, most notably to France. Export earnings from fresh and processed vegetables were roughly unchanged from a year earlier, while tree nuts were boosted by strong almond prices. The export forecast for fiscal year 1984 (October 1983-September 1984) remains at \$2.63 billion, compared to \$2.69 billion in 1983.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., l metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., l liter=0.2642 gallon, and l hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--On April 27 Japan announced a new trade package aimed at further opening the Japanese market to imports. For horticultural products, the package includes tariff reductions, advancement of the final implementation date of tariff concessions negotiated in the Tokyo Round trade negotiations, and liberalization or relaxation of some import quotas.

Import tariff reductions, scheduled to be effective April 1, 1985, affect 14 horticultural products, including pistachios, pecans, canned plums, tomato juice, and catsup. Final Tokyo Round tariff rates will be advanced to April 1, 1985, for canned corn and mixed vegetable juices. Import quotas will be eliminated by March 31, 1985, for certain fruit puree, paste, and pulp, prune juice, and juices of cherries, apricots, berries and tropical fruits, excluding pineapple. Grapefruit juice will be liberalized on April 1, 1986. Minimum annual import quota volumes will be implemented in 1984 or 1985 for fruit puree, paste and pulp not liberalized (consisting primarily of products from pineapple, apples, and peaches), canned pineapple, apple juice, grape juice, tomato juice, and tomato catsup and sauce.

--India has substantially reduced import duties on almonds. The new duty rates, effective May 17, are as follows in Indian rupees per kg. and equivalent U.S. dollars per pound converted at an exchange rate of \$1.00 equals 11 rupees:

	Import Duty				
Product :	(Rupees/kg.)	(\$/lb.)			
Inshell almonds: Hardshell.	15	0.62			
Softshell:	28	1.15			
Shelled almonds:	56	2.30			

The previous import duty (including a 40 percent surcharge) was 190 percent ad valorem. The reductions in this tariff should enhance prospects for expanded U.S. almond exports to India despite the continued existence of a restrictive import licensing system (see Horticultural Products Review, May 1983). The United States exported \$3.2 million worth of almonds to India in the 1983/84 Indian fiscal year ending March 31, 1984. Most of these exports were inshell almonds.

--Korea has tightened the blending requirement for orange juice imports. The new requirement, applicable in 1983/84, forces Korean juice manufacturers to use 70 gallons of domestic juice for every 30 gallons of orange juice imported. The previous requirement specified 60 percent domestic juice and 40 percent imported. The United States exported \$2 million worth of orange juice to Korea in 1983.

--Final governmental approval of Hong Kong's proposed labeling regulations for prepackaged foods has been delayed, according to recent press reports in the colony because of a disagreement over weight labeling (Horticultural Products Review, December 1983). The Federation of Hong Kong Industries has charged that the proposed provisions requiring declaration of net weight, quantity or contents are unclear and lack legally acceptable definitions of product weight.

--The Standards Organization of Saudi Arabia (SASO) has proposed pesticide residue tolerances for agricultural products marketed in that country. Among the tolerances proposed are the following:

Pesticide	Product	Residue Tolerance (PPM)
Dinhamil	0:1-	
Diphenyl	Citrus	110
Diphenylamine	Apples	10
Ethoxyquin	Apples	3
	Pears	3
Dioxathion	Apples	5
Orthophenylphenyl	Apples	25
	Pears	25
	Citrus	10
	Cherries	3
Malathion	Apples	2
	Grapes	8
	Dried fruit	8

The proposed acceptable daily intake (ADI) for OPP (Orthophenylphenol) is 1 mg. per kg. of body weight. SASO has not fixed a time limit for comments from interested parties on the proposed tolerances and ADI's.

--Municipalities in Bahrain have proposed a ban on imports and use of nonreturnable soft drink bottles. This proposal follows a similar ban imposed in February by Bahrain's neighbor, Saudi Arabia (Horticultural Products Review, March 1984). The municipalities in Bahrain charge that nonreturnable bottles are responsible for flat tires, an immense quantity of litter in the country's parks and along the roads, and numerous personal injuries.

--Colombia has banned imports of about 2,000 products because of a serious balance of payments deficit. This latest trade restrictive action by Colombia affects over 150 horticultural and tropical products includeing table potatoes, onions, avocadoes, almonds, fresh oranges, lemons and grapefruit, fresh grapes, pears, peaches and melons, raisins, dried prunes, canned peaches, orange and grapefruit juices, vegetable juices, and table wines. Sparkling wines in bulk and brandy may be imported only under countertrade transactions. U.S. exports of horticultural products to Colombia totaled \$20.9 million in 1983. Over one-half of this total was accounted for by fresh apples and hop extract which are not on the prohibited list.

--The Canadian Government has ruled that British Columbia potato growers have been injured by the dumping of Washington State stripper-type potatoes (small whole potatoes) with netted or russeted skin. Strippers account for most of British Columbia's potato imports. Shipments from the U.S. 1982 crop of this type of potato were valued at about \$3.3 million. Anti-dumping levies will now be imposed on shipments of Washington State stripper potatoes but they will be removed when British Columbian supplies are not sufficient to meet the province's consumption requirements. The original investigation by the Canadian Government in 1983 determined that the alleged margin of dumping averaged 42.2 percent.

- --Korea has announced that imports of fresh limes, beer, roasted coffee and certain coffee products will be liberalized on July 1, 1984.
- -- Effective April 14, 1984 Korea prohibited imports of fresh fruit fumigated with ethylene dibromide (EDB).
- --The number of retail food chain store outlets in Korea has expanded dramatically over the past decade. In 1974 only 87 outlets existed, according to statistics of the Korean Super Chain Association. By 1983 this number had grown to 5,151 with sales of \$1.2 billion. Most of these stores are operated under franchise arrangements.
- --Sales of table wines in the United Kingdom increased by 12 percent to 92.5 million U.S. gallons in 1983, according to the British Wine Development Board. U.S. wines accounted for only about 1 percent of these sales. Seventy percent of total wine sales consisted of white wines compared with 66 percent in 1981. The number of wine consumers totaled 25 million, up from 24.6 million two years earlier.
- --Luxury tourist hotels in Egypt are allowed to import certain food products that are otherwise prohibited entry into the country. These imports are limited to products not available on the local market. Because of complex import procedures, most hotels purchase imported products through specialized agents who handle all the import arrangements. The Tourism Requirements Company, a recently established government-owned company, plans to handle 20 percent of the import needs of government-owned tourist hotels. This firm also intends to expand its procurement facilities to supply privately owned hotels, and has expressed an interest in importing U.S. products, including canned fruits and vegetables.
- --Nigeria has established import duties of 60 percent ad valorem on fruit juices and 100 percent on wines. The United States exported only \$24,000 of fruit juices and \$48,000 worth of wines to Nigeria in 1983.
- -- Turkey has added fresh citrus fruit to the list of products for which import permits are required.
- --Haiti has established an import quota for vegetable juice of 2,100 cases (one case is equivalent to 48-6 oz. cans) for the period March 1984-February 1985. The import duty is 64 percent.
- --The Canadian Arbitration Board will be reestablished on July 3, 1984, under rules which will be published in The Official Gazette of Canada on June 13. The Board is expected to provide an effective means for hearing and judging the merits of trade disputes between buyers and sellers, both domestic and foreign. The Board should provide protection similar to that available in the United States under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA). There has been no means of resolving trade disputes in Canada, other than lengthy and expensive court proceedings, since the effectiveness of the previous Arbitration Board was nullified following a 1974 court case.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--The second biennial NASDA National Food and Agriculture Exposition will be held April 22-24, 1985 in Kansas City, Missouri. The show will again be cosponsored by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA. Last year the show drew about 1,100 foreign buyers from 76 countries and 410 U.S. exhibitors from 42 states and Puerto Rico. Over 1,500 foreign buyers and 500 exhibitors are expected to attend the Kansas City event. The 1985 show will feature value-added products from the food, seed, nursery, and forest product industries.

For more information about the 1985 exposition, contact F. Farrell Higbee, Suite 710, 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 628-1566.

--The U.S. Agricultural Trade Officer in Saudi Arabia is planning to have a series of Mini Shows starting early in 1984. A mini show will be held about every two months in Jidda, the country's most important commercial center, then moved to Dhahran for the Gulf Coast trade. All importers having expressed an interest will be invited to the show. If you are interested in introducing your products to Saudi Arabian importers, send a sample of the products you wish displayed together with brochures and price lists to: Agricultural Trade Office, American Embasy, APO New York 09697. Packages of product should be clearly marked "SAMPLE" and should not contain pork, pork products or liquor. There is no charge for the Mini-Show. For further information contact Jerry Kuhl, ATO, Jidda, Telex: 404-683, USATO SJ or by mail at the address listed above.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Brazilian export availability of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) during the 1983/84 (July-June) season is forecast at 560,000 metric tons at 650 brix (193 million gallons at 420 brix), approximately 4 percent less than in 1982/83. This decline in export movement is projected--despite a strong export demand and a significant increase in production--due to a major reduction in Brazil's inventory position compared to a year earlier. The drawdown in stocks is a result of heavy export sales following the December 1983 freeze in Florida.

At present, Brazilian FCOJ supplies are virtually depleted. The 1983/84 processing season, however, has gotten off to an early start with tangerines and early oranges now being crushed. FCOJ exports are expected to pick up in August. The minimum export price remains at \$1,450 per metric ton of 650 brix, although the Brazilian industry anticipates an increase once the new season gets underway.

--U.S. imports of raisins, sultanas and dried currants in Jan.-Apr. 1984 declined by 47 percent from the same period last year, from 1,589 metric tons to 838 tons. The decline is attributable to smaller imports from Mexico because of the short, rain-damaged 1983 crop in that country. Imports from other areas increased from 170 to 500 tons, representing gains by Turkey, South Africa and Afghanistan. Dried currants accounted for only 7 tons of 1984 imports.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN AND DRIED PRUNE SITUATION

Raisins

Production: Southern Hemisphere countries are expected to produce slightly over 120,000 metric tons of raisins and sultanas in 1984, 7 percent less than in 1983. Marginal declines in output may occur in all four of the countries considered—Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa. However, larger carry—in stocks and an orientation towards export markets are likely to lead to a 6,000 ton increase in foreign sales in 1984. European markets are the focus of Australian and South African exporters while markets in Latin America take most of the Argentine and Chilean production.

RAISINS: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1982-84 1/ (1,000 Metric Tons)

COUNTRY :	BEGIN	VING ST	OCKS	:	P	RODUCTI	ON		E	XPORTS	
	1982:	1983:	1984	:	1982	: 1983	: 1984	:	1982 :	1983	1984 2/
Argentina Australia 3/ Chile South Africa 4/.	8.8	16.0	11.6	:	96.2 2.5	85.0		:	57.9 2.2		2.2 58.0 2.5 24.6
Total	15.8	22.7	25.1	:	130.5	130.1	121.3	:	78.4	81.3	87.3

1/ Years beginning March 1 in Australia, ending November 30 in South Africa and beginning January 1 in other countries. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes sultanas, lexia raisins (mostly muscats) and dried currants. Previous FAS reports did not include dried currants. 4/ Includes dried currants.

SOURCE: Reports from Agricultural Counselors and Attaches.

Australia produces all of its dried vine fruits—sultanas, lexia raisins and currants—from multi-purpose grapes (MPGs). Over 70 percent of the MPGs are dried. A small part of the remaining 30 percent is used for fresh consumption with the balance going into wine production. Production from the 1984 crop is estimated at 82,000 tons, a 3,000 ton decline from last year. Although stocks were reduced by 4,400 tons during 1983 to 11,600 tons on January 1, 1984, they were still regarded as too high. If trade efforts are successful, stocks could fall to a more normal 3,000 tons by the end of 1984.

Unseasonably heavy rainfall—four to five times above normal—in the major dried vine fruit districts of Mildura and Robinvale during January and February 1984 were followed by comparatively cool temperatures during the harvest period. While these conditions did not significantly affect overall production of the raisin crop, they did cause extensive losses to individual vineyards and forced producers to implement spraying programs to combat fungal diseases such as downy mildew. Despite the weather problems, early indications are that the 1984 crop will be normal in weight, generally of good quality, with downy mildew damage mainly affecting the foliage rather than the fruit bunches.

The area in MPGs appears to have leveled off after a marginal decline over the past few years. A major concern of the dried vine fruits industry is a possible increase in the tax on wine which could lead to the diversion of larger tonnages of MPGs to dried uses.

Continued hot and dry weather in the Orange River irrigation area of South Africa, where raisin production is concentrated, is expected to result in an above-average harvest in 1984, but not as large as the exceptional outturn of 1983. Drought conditions in the main growing area over the past two seasons facilitated rainfree drying and improved crop quality.

SOUTH AFRICA: DRIED VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION BY TYPE, 1981-83 1/(Metric Tons)

Types	1982	1983 2/	1984 <u>3</u> /
Sultanas Unbleached Thompson Seedless Bleached Subtotal	14,538 1,845	10,733 18,544 2,514 31,791	9,500 15,500 3,000 28,000
Other RaisinsCurrants		1,108 : 977 :	1,210 1,100
Total	25 ,7 99	33,876	30,310

1/ Years ending November. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate.

SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

A 25 percent drop in <u>Argentine</u> raisin and dried currant production is forecast for 1984. Heavy rains caused the loss of some grapes during harvest and an improvement in wine prices resulted in the diversion of additional raisin grapes for that purpose.

In <u>Chile</u> raisins are produced as a by-product of the fresh table grape industry. No vineyards are specifically devoted to raisins. A steady increase in the area and production of table grapes, mainly of the Thompson seedless variety, during the past few years has left a growing volume of culls (generally 8 to 10 percent of the total crop) available for use as raisins. However, despite a larger table grape output in 1984, raisin production will decline because of the sharp drop in raisin prices on the export market.

Trade: Although The <u>Australian</u> Dried Fruits Corporation (ADFC) has yet to determine market allocations and prices, the trade hopes to maintain 1984 exports near the 57,900 ton level achieved in 1983. Australian exporters, seeking to diversify their markets in recent years, have focused their efforts on the Middle East, India, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia. They have had some success, especially in India.

AUSTRALIA: DRIED VINE FRUIT EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1981-82 1/ (Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1982	1983 <u>2</u> /
Europe Canada New Zealand Japan Other	13,955 4,846 3,314	26,380 13,485 6,165 2,222 9,648
Total	57,885	: 57,900

1/ Sultanas, lexia raisins and currants. Years
Deginning March 1. 2/ Preliminary.

About 75 percent of <u>South Africa's</u> raisins are available for export. Due to a change in shipping patterns, a portion of the 1983 harvest was carried into calendar 1984. Indications are this carryover, as well as all but a small quantity of standard grade sultana raisins from the 1984 crop, have already been sold for export. As a result, South African exports of raisins are expected to increase by 34 percent in 1984. The United Kingdom remains the largest market for South African exports, but its share of total exports has declined in recent years.

SOUTH AFRICA: RAISIN EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1980-83 (Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1980	1981	1982	1983 1/
France	2,731 250 9,632 2,484 252	: 844 : 3,760 : 625 : 8,101 : 3,076 : 739 : 2,598	: 1,092 : 2,254 : 437 : 6,574 : 2,417 : 1,546 : 1,705	: : 1,180 : 3,400 : 625 : 7,000 : 1,900 : 1,947 : 2,248
Total	18,471	: 19,743	: 16,025	: 18,300

1/ Country breakout estimated by USDA

SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

The production of raisins in <u>Chile</u> is oriented towards the export market with domestic consumption accounting for 20 percent or less of total output. While the decline in the price for cull grapes may help Chilean raisin exporters compete with other producers in the short term, longer term comparative advantages are expected to come from the adoption of new, cost-reducing techniques. Peru and Brazil accounted for 92 percent of all raisin exports in 1983.

<u>Policies and Prices:</u> Packer returns from <u>Australian</u> dried vine fruit sales to the domestic market are forecast to remain unchanged at about 1,500 Australian dollars (\$1,390) per metric ton in 1984 while returns from export sales could fall from 860 (\$744) to 755 Australian dollars (\$717) per ton.

The Australian Government agreed to a recommendation of the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) against providing short term financial assistance to the dried vine fruits industry during 1984. Longer term assistance to the industry and possible ways to improve marketing efficiency will be the subject of an IAC inquiry to be held later this year.

Government funds for the advertising and promotion of dried vine fruits are available through the Overseas Trade Publicity Committee (OTPC) of the Department of Trade. Normally, the government adds \$65 for every \$100 contributed by the ADFC. Actually, almost the entire cost of advertising is borne by the government since the ADFC can claim reimbursement for promotional expenditures under the Export Market Development Grants Act of 1974. Funding for promotion is forecast to total about \$290,000 in 1983/84 (July/June), up 6 percent from the preceding year, and up almost 45 percent since 1980/81.

The dramatic increase in <u>South Africa's</u> raisin production during the past decade was achieved without government financial aids. Producer prices are based on a national pooling system. Because of the tight price situation in the world export market, the Dried Fruits Board was not able to make interim payments from the 1983 pool. Pool payments to growers for the Thompson seedless variety were as follows:

Payment	1982	: : 1983
Advance		Metric Ton-1/ : 628.20 : 0.00 : NA
Total	790.00	NA NA

NA indicates not announced. 1/ Average annual exchange rates were 1.086 rand per dollar in 1982 and 1.1141 rand in 1983.

There are no special government aids for raisin growers or exporters in Argentina and Chile. In Argentina, the 10 percent export tax on raisins has been suspended from April 14 through July 31, 1984.

Dried Prunes

<u>Production</u>: Southern Hemisphere dried prune supplies for 1984 are expected to increase marginally over the 1983 volume to 14,900 metric tons. Output in Argentina and South Africa is expected to remain stationary at 1983 levels with Australia's 1984 outturn off 14 percent due to rain damage and disease problems. Chile is the only commercial producer in the Southern Hemisphere expected to register an increase this year.

Argentina's prune variety plums, mostly D'Angen and President, are grown primarily in Mendoza Province. Although the acreage in plums has stabilized, dried prune output in 1984 would have been higher than in 1983 had not February rains during the drying period resulted in a portion of the fruit being unsuitable for processing.

Exports of Argentine prunes this year are expected to remain unchanged from 1983, but will fall below the 1982 level by about the amount of the reduced supply. Brazil was the principal buyer in 1983 taking about 90 percent of total Argentine exports.

In response to claims of unprofitability, the Government of Argentina has eliminated the 10 percent export tax on prunes and granted a 5 percent export rebate (reembolso). Export prices for dried prunes are currently between \$10-\$12 for a 10 kg. box compared to \$9 last year at this time.

At 4,500 tons, Chile's dried prune crop will be up 13 percent from the previous year. The increase came largely from new orchards coming into production, although output from older trees was also up. According to the 1982 fruit census, over 55 percent of prune trees and 40 percent of an estimated 2,500 hectares devoted to dried prune production were underage at that time. Consequently, yields, output, and fruit size should expand rapidly over the next several years as the trees mature. Some of the fruit intended for dried prunes has been used for fresh consumption.

Trade: No more than 20 percent of the Chilean dried prune crop is consumed in Chile. The balance is available for export. Export sales could reach 3,500 tons in 1984, up 20 percent from 1983. Export prospects in Latin America depend heavily on the supply of prunes available from Chile's chief Latin American competitor, Argentina. Brazil, which took 1,580 tons or 54 percent of 1983 export sales, is expected to be the principal market again in 1984.

Lower processing costs, as a result of higher fruit quality, helped to raise the dollar equivalent grower return per ton from \$550 in 1982 to \$700 in 1983.

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DRIED PRUNES: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1982-84 (1,000 metric tons)

Country :	Begin 1982 :	ning St 1983 :		:		oduction 1983		:	1982	Export: 1983	s : 1984 1/
Argentina Australia Chile South Africa.	2.0 .5	.7 .4 .2 1.6	.5 .5 .4 1.6	•	1.0	6.0 2.8 4.0 2.0	6.0 2.4 4.5 2.0	•	7.5 .1 3.3	4.8 .2 2.9	4.8 .2 3.5
Total	4.3	2.9	3.0	:	15.3	14.8	14.9	:	10.9	7.9	8.5

SOURCE: Reports from Agricultural Counselors and Attaches.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The tropical plant industry flourished in the 1970's as U.S. businesses began landscaping building interiors to create a more attractive atmosphere for customers. A similar phenomenon has begun in countries that are unable to economically produce tropical foliage plants and, therefore, rely on imports to satisfy their growing needs. U.S. foliage plant exporters, vying for a share of this new and lucrative market, increased the value of ornamental foliage plant exports by 400 percent between 1975 and 1983.

Most <u>U.S.</u> exports of nursery stock and live plants are destined for Canada, although sales to this market dipped slightly in 1983. Exports to the Middle East leaped from \$11,000 in 1975 to \$2.5 million in 1983. Saudi Arabia, accounting for 85 percent of these imports, uses oil earnings to finance huge development projects complete with landscaping. The Middle East is expected to continue as the fastest growing market for U.S. exports.

Shipments to the Latin American region have appeared to remain steady during the last four years, but in reality exports to the Caribbean Islands climbed while those to continental Latin America declined. Plants exported to the islands are used primarily in hotels and restaurants which cater to the tourist trade. Competition in this market is intensifying as Latin American countries, once net importers of foliage plants, begin to launch major production and export programs. In the Far East, Japan is the major importer, accounting for over 90 percent of U.S. exports.

The strong U.S. dollar, as expected, has taken its toll by slowing the growth of U.S. foliage plant exports. However, the strong dollar was less detrimental to U.S. exports of foliage plants than to many other U.S. agricultural products, exemplifying the strength of this growing market. The negative effect of the dollar has been most apparent in Europe where sales reached a high of \$3.6 million in 1982 and then dropped 17 percent in 1983.

The European Community (EC) is a huge and growing market for indoor plants. In 1983, over \$325 million worth of indoor plants were traded within the EC and an additional \$25 million worth were imported from non-EC countries. Total imports of indoor plants grew 30 percent in just two years. Europeans have long been known for their love of flowers and plants, making the potential for growth in this market particularly bright. Indoor plants are increasing in popularity as they are introduced into shopping malls, hotels, homes, and office buildings. The European market also demonstrates the competitiveness of other producing countries.

The competition is increasing as developing countries in need of exportable commodities combine their favorable climates and low production costs to expand output. Latin American producers, doubling exports to the European Community in just two years, are the fiercest competitors. Costa Rica accounts for 50 percent of these exports, with most of the remaining exports coming from other Central American countries. Some competitors have the advantage of being able to offer plants at much lower prices than U.S. exporters. For example, Spain, because it borders the EC, is able to offer plants at one-fourth the unit value offered by U.S. exporters and, therefore, dominates the EC market with a 37-percent market share. Furthermore, the unit value of U.S. exports to the EC rose 50 percent during the last two years while that of Latin American exports actually declined. The result was not suprising as the quantity of U.S. exports declined in 1983 while Latin American exports soared. The Ivory Coast is the major exporting country in Africa. Although holding a substantial share of the EC market, the Ivory Coast has also suffered the effects of competition from Latin America. Japan exports to the EC, but supplies mostly high-priced plants, such as bonsai trees, which pose little or no threat to U.S. exporters.

Nevertheless, the outlook for U.S. foliage plant sales to Europe and other international markets remains promising. Exporters need to implement strong marketing programs to inform importers of the superior service and unique quality offered by U.S. nurseries. Service and quality are key elements for importers who recognize the special handling requirements of live plants and consumers who desire a pleasant atmosphere in their interior surroundings.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is helping the Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association promote tropical foliage plants in Europe. Together they are working to develop and distribute technical brochures and leaflets, participate in international trade shows, and send trade teams to Europe. A sustained marketing effort is required to raise the U.S. share of this growing international market.

Steve Homrich (202) 447-6086

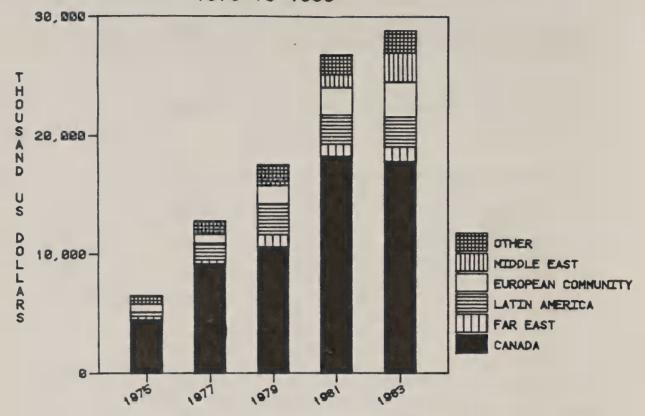
U.S. EXPORTS OF NURSERY STOCK AND LIVE PLANTS 1/

Region/Country	: 1982	: 1983
	•	\$1,000
North AmericaCanada	19,658 18,886	18,150 17,825
Central America	: : 237	232
South America	1,126	546
Caribbean	988	1,739
European Community Belgium/Luxembourg Denmark France West Germany Ireland Italy Netherlands. United Kingdom	538 51 491 652 9 104	2,909 481 61 229 682 9 163 1,167 115
Other West Europe	590	293
USSR and East Europe	6	27
Middle East		2,498 2,103
Qatar	176	252
Far EastJapan		1,246 1,170
Africa	161	934
Australia and Pacific	276	290
World Total	28,993	28,863

^{1/} Excludes rose plants, cut flowers, parts of plants, fruit and nut
Trees, root stocks, bulbs, etc.

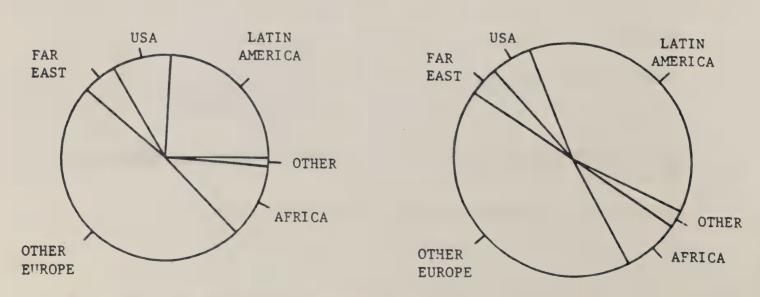
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

US EXPORTS OF NURSERY STOCK AND LIVE PLANTS 1975 TO 1983



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

EEC IMPORTS OF INDOOR PLANTS BY REGION 1981 AND 1983 1/



1/ 1981 (left) and 1983 (right) represent 12,000 and 16,000 metric tons of plant material respectively.

Source: Eurostat

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

CANADA'S FRUIT AND VEGETABLE IMPORTS CONTINUE TO GROW

Canada is the largest market for U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables. Over 30 percent of horticultural product exports are destined for our northern neighbor. About two-thirds of these exports are fresh fruit and vegetables. In 1983, Canada imported \$867 million of fresh fruit and vegetables 3 percent greater than a year earlier. Of this, the U.S. supplied \$735 million, or 85 percent of the total.

Canadian imports of U.S. fresh fruit in 1983 were up nearly 4 percent in volume, but declined an equal percentage in value. Apple imports were down sharply, reflecting a more normal Canadian harvest, following a short crop in 1981/82. Imports of peaches, cranberries, and pears also declined. Shipments of oranges, mandarins, and tangerines were up 15 percent in quantity, but because of lower prices the value was off 14 percent. Sales of grapes, grapefruit, lemons, plums and strawberries were higher.

Canada's imports of fresh vegetables from the United States rose 3.5 percent in volume and 6 percent in value over 1982, largely reflecting increased shipments of tomatoes, onions, and lettuce and higher prices for peppers. Tomatoes, lettuce, celery, potatoes, peppers, and broccoli accounted for nearly two-thirds of the value of imports of fresh vegetables from the United States.

The United States is also an important supplier of tree nuts to the Canadian market, accounting for most of the almonds, pecans, and unshelled walnuts. The United States supplied nearly two-thirds of Canada's imports of tree nuts in 1983. Almonds, cashews and walnuts are the most important tree nuts imported by Canada. Canada also imports nearly two-fifths of its processed fruits and vegetables from the United States. Fruit juices alone, mostly orange juice, account for 45 percent of Canadian imports in this group. In 1983 Canada imported \$67 million of cut flowers and nursery products. U.S. suppliers took 70 percent of this market. Canadian imports of a group of miscellaneous products in the horticultural products category, including beer, hops, prepared soups and edible gelatin, totalled another \$58 million in 1983, including \$33 million from the United States. All together, Canada's imports of horticultural products from the United States totalled about \$1.1 billion in 1983.

U.S. imports of fresh fruit and vegetables from Canada have been increasing in recent years. However, these imports which came to \$84 million in 1983, were less than 12 percent of the value of Canadian imports of U.S. fresh fruit and vegetables. In 1983 the United States also imported \$43 million of processed fruit and vegetable products from Canada, \$20 million of nursery products, \$21 million of miscellaneous horticultural products and \$129 million of wine and beer—mostly the latter.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, 1980-1983

Commodity and origin	1980	1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982	1983
	1,	000 met	ric to	ns	:US	\$1 mil	lion l	/
Fruit 2/ United States	761 104	822 101	781 130	810	•	356 72	388 89	373 101
Total	865	923	911	946	378	428	477	474
Vegetables United States Other	853 52	961 46	884 46	915 46	2 77 21	350 33	341 26	362 31
Total	905	1,007	930	961	298	383	367	393
Fruit and Vegetables United States Other	1,614 156	1,783 147	1,665 176	1, 7 25 182	613 / 63	706 105	7 29 115	735 132
Total	1,770	1,930	1,841	1,907	676	811	844	867
U.S. Share (Percent) Fruit	88 94 91	89 95 92	86 95 90	86 95 90	89 93 91	83 91 87	81 93 86	79 92 85

1/ Converted from Canadian dollars at the following U.S. dollar per Canadian dollar
rates: 1980-\$0.855, 1981-\$0.84, 1982 and 1983 \$0.81. 2/ Excludes bananas and
plantains.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, 1983

Item	Total Imports	Imports from the U.S.
Frozen fruit Dried fruit Fruit, canned and		4.7 29.5
otherwise prep. or pres Fruit juices Grape wine	.: 171.8 .: 131.4	31.8 103.3 8.7 8.6
Dehydrated vegetables 1/ Vegetables, canned and otherwise prep. or pres	.: 16.1	10.6
Total	: : 588.4 :	227.3

1/ Excludes dried pulses.

SOURCE: Official Trade Statistics of Canada

CANADA: IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT, 1982 and 1983

		Total I	Imports	••		Imports fro	from U.S.	
	Quan	tity	Value	re	Quar	Quantity	Value	9
Fresh Fruit	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Metri	c Tons	C\$1,000	000,	Metric Tons	.c Tons	\$3C\$3	C\$1,000
Apples & crab apples Apricots	107,678	85,502 954 301	68,467 1,018 340	53,039 1,205	87,118 1,134 348	54,287 940 254	52,398 1,015 254	28,309 1,169 392
Blueberries	4,472	5,314	7,079	8,411:26,489:	4,472	5,313	7,078	P P
Cherries	6,692	8,993	12,643	13,879 :	6,635	8,943	12,524	13,738
Grapefruit	82,723	87,147	26,651	27,397	80,965	86,191	25,966	27,025
Lemons	21,468	22,180	12,781	12,602:	17,758	20,570	10,305	11,677
Melons, other	72,338	74,830	16,433	19,399	66,628	66,240	14,856	16,420
Oranges, mandarins, tangerines:	275,078	294,714	141,302	121,080:	216,836	250,417	103,802	89,211
	18,199	16,577	16,183	15,464:	18,041	16,400	15,948	15,160
Pears	26,431	13,084	18,638	19,212 : 6.318 :	21,625	19,288	3,717	13,307
Plums	17,347	23,890	21,377	23,532	16,807	22,987	20,484	21,692
Strawberries	16,626 22,532	18,379	23,624 26,590	26,648:33,551:	16,550 18,322	18,268 23,234	23,302	26,260 24,501
	910 816	946 441	588 903	585,524	780.805	810.435	962 827	460.135
	010,017	116017	2006000		200,000	6040		
Bananas & plantains	269,396	249,965	119,664	120,841	909	999	278	344
Grand Total	1,180,212	1,196,406	708,567	706,365	781,411	811,100	478,674	460,479

NOTE: The average exchange rate in 1982 and 1983 was C\$1.00 = US \$0.81.

SOURCE: Official Trade Statistics of Canada.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES, 1982 and 1983

		Total	Imports			Imports from	U.S.	
	Quar	Quantity	Value	en	Quant	ntity	Value	an.
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Metric	ic Tons	C\$1,	.,000,	Metric	ic Tons	C\$1	-C\$1,000
Artichnkes	2,044	1 477	2.010	1,832	2.014	1,456	1,967	1,794
Asparadus	6,424	6,115	~ *	10,547	6,174	5,772	10,554	9,693
Beans, green & wax	•	9,801		9,863	8,613	9,171	7,669	9,168
٠٠٠	35,835	37,081		24,403	35,801	37,049	21,406	24,381
Brussels sprouts	6	2,752	•	2,705	3,611	2,028	2,624	1,942
Caubage	53,686	50,543	12,471	14,110	53,671	50,622	12,227	14,084
Cauliflower	20,230	23,311	e •	19,810	20,217	23,218	16,144	19,737
Celery	80,153	79,503	30,379	35,767	80,146	79,503	30,375	35,767
Corn	18,783	21,369	6,621	7,611	: 18,782	21,361	6,621	7,608
Cucumbers	33,907	35,943	17,213	18,937	24,885	25,484	11,507	11,642
Lettuce	195,653	204,467	83,192	83,627	: 195,391	204,249	83,056	83,627
	1,536	2,047	3,212	4,882	1,531	2,003	3,202	4,812
	15,526	17,626	11,328	11,760	15,235	17,434	11,112	11,576
Unions, other	49,1U/	72,472	14,266	14,558	42,41U	CCU, CC	12,212	12,826
Parsnips	7,722	1,024	7 193	788	7,77	1,074	1 910	
Penners	37,002	37,424	• •	34,057	31,178	32,386	22,036	
Potatoes, seed	6,011	7,580	1,019	1,163	· CO	7,580	1,019	1,163
Potatoes, sweet	8,693	8,415	~	5,405	: 6,186	699,9	3,413	
Potatoes, other	120,651	114,041		29,053	: 120,651	114,032	31,331	
Radishes	10,300	10,053		6,824	: 10,295	10,039	6,042	
Rappini	957	1,221	751	955	1 957	1,221	751	955
Spinach	0	9,384		•	8,664	9,350		
Tomatoes	122,558	142,847	84,346		: 108,105	126,371	74,473	82,726
Other	51,499	51,472	33,403	34,743	: 44,929	44,607		
Total	930,452	961,376	452,879	485,445	883,861	914,653	421,243	446,385

NOTE: The average exchange rate in 1982 and 1983 was C\$1.00 = US \$0.81.

SOURCE: Official Trade Statistics of Canada.

CANADA: IMPORTS OF TREE NUTS, 1982 and 1983

		Total	Imports			rts	from U.S.	
	MU	Quantity		Value	ЩПа	Quantity	\alpha \a	Value
Item	1982	: 1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	: 1983
Not Challed.	Metric Ton	ic Tons-	C\$1	-C\$1,000	: Metric Tons	c Tons	C\$1	-c\$1,000
Almonds. Brazil nuts. Filberts. Walnuts. Not Specified.	887 604 818 239 2,231 5,730	421 449 590 342 2,939 5,689	2,046 1,059 1,431 563 4,416 8,363	932 766 1,036 803 4,476 6,609	768 224 684 239 2,206 3,207	368 173 532 342 2,897 2,770	1,894 383 1,226 5,63 4,348 5,649	854 365 904 803 4,393 4,049
Subtotal	10,509	10,430	17,878	14,622	7,328	7,082	14,063	11,368
Shelled or Roasted: Almonds Brazil nuts Cashew nuts Filberts Walnuts Shelled, prep., not specified:	5,571 2,236 2,236 795 1,333 4,792 5,730	5,753 800 3,231 952 1,335 4,982 11,673	20,334 1,994 11,844 2,114 8,023 14,067 8,363	23,518 3,072 15,052 2,585 7,824 16,812 18,482	5,555 1,032 1,032 1,032 3,207	5,711 260 800 350 1,335 10,494	20,267 484 5,186 708 8,023 3,345 5,649	23,363 937 3,895 878 7,824 4,001 15,129
Subtotal	20,922	28,726	66,739	87,345	12,545	19,885	43,662	56,027
Desiccated Coconut	5,192	5,889	6,234	7,727	1,150	1,212	1,828	2,061
Grand Total	36,623	45,045	90,851	109,694	21,023	28,179	59,553	69,456

NOTE: During 1982 and 1983, the average exchange rate was C\$1.00 = US \$0.81.

SOURCE: Official Trade Statistics of Canada.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES CURRENT MONTH, CUMULATIVE, AND FISCAL YEAR (Units Are Metric Tons Except Where Noted)

				(OUTES WIE	Metric 10	ns Except where Noted)					
Commodity/Country		ril : 1984		-April 1983/84	OctSep 1982/83		Ma 1983	rch : 1984	0ct. : 1982/83	-March : 1983/84	OctSept 1982/83
Enoch Envist & Malana						: Fresh Vegs., Con't.					
Fresh Fruit & Melons :	1	1	2 0/3	1,269	2,071	: Onions, Nec	22,653	33,153	61,104	101,399	82,965
Grapefruit	1	1	2,063 2,013	1,184	2,017	: Mexico	20,956	28,558	56,995	80,785	75,421
Mexico	11	93	539	593	1,579	: Chile:		2,715		3,523	
Limes	1,527	1,520	5,373	12,618	11,689	: Canada:	1,497	1,397	3,324	14,873	6,079
Mexico	1,285	1,298	4,025	10,433	:	Potatoes, Table:	19,114	8,724	80,116	72,594	125,817
Oranges:	491	3,057	5,798	14,420	6,215	: Canada:	19,114	8,311	80,116	72,134	125,790
Mexico	54	312	3,837	6,654	3,955	: Potatoes, Seed:	7,379	11,075	26,961	27,656	32,371
TangMand:		53	9,822	18,437	9,822	: Canada	7,379	11,017	26,961	27,586	32,304
Mexico:			8,667	16,508	8,704	: Cabbage	885	10,427	4,788	61,605	12,941
Japan	10 104	10 700	915	937	915	: Mexico	569 310	7,812 132	1,779	46,245 6,949	5,658
Apples	12,186	12,399	43,487 10,031	52,557 9,569	86,280 14,782	: Canada: : Celery:	1	7	1,267	1,703	6,153 4,371
France			7,398	6,266	7,398	: Canada:			1,255	1,648	4,338
South Africa:				9	11,118	: Cucumbers:	27,489	23,535	144,928	163,598	165,444
New Zealand:	365	829	385	870	17,066	: Mexico:	26,321	22,498	136,498	152,952	156,010
Canada:	3,329	3,215	25,443	35,773	33 676	: Eggplant:	2,430	2,223	13,225	16,110	16,662
Bananas:	175,624		1,451,291		246,601	: Mexico	2,374	2,185	13,037	15,594	16,241
Strawberries:	1	10	1,917	2,572	2,313	: Lettuce:	328	452	5,651	7,117	9,671
Mexico	(1 (0)	5 37 // 90	1,298	1,784	1,298	: Mexico	309	421	5,147	6,575	5,238
Grapes		33,480	80,412	52,282 51,630	127,671 108,190	: Canada: : Peppers:	12,677	18	472 47,590	481 77,216	4,391
Mexico:	60,648	33,466	78,817 14	51,630	16,441	: Mexico	12,370	10,628	45,304	73,561	66,372 62,080
Mangoes	2,351	2,233	5,487	5,513	39,605	: Squash	5,095	7,303	44,785	52,212	51,241
Mexico:	1,400	639	2,738	1,360	32,284	: Mexico	5,062	6,861	44,645	51,015	50,995
Haiti:	942	1,548	2,669	3,919	6,296	: Tomatoes:	58,252	59,098	209,484	221 338	316,909
Cantaloupes:	8,717	36,488	18,940	65,429	75,122	: Mexico	63,962	57,361	208,074	278,786	314,745
Mexico	8,168	33,822	15,779	56,193	70,175	: Asparagus:	1,152	1,367	7,626	5,360	8,642
Watermelons:	11,071	27,992	28,847	59,790	85,459	: Mexico	1,150	1,366	7,390	4,729	8,393
Mexico	11,071	27,940	28,729	59,216	85,286	: Okra 2/	813	899	2,807	4,939	18,905
Melons, Other	1,523	13,688 5,477	17,490 6,066	32,226 12,504	24,993 12,274	: Mexico	770	763	1,937	4 447	17,867
Pears	4,287	4,167	6,554	6,740	9,638	: Canned Vegetables :					
Chile:	2,129	2,481	3,435	3,965	4,330	Tomato Paste	6,144	13,200	42,704	51,106	69,024
Pineapples:	7,752	4,275	39,354	31,636	68,796	: Mexico	1,275	5,221	3,752	11,469	12,019
Mexico:	3,415	3,088	16,268	12,637	27,761	: China, Taiwan:	1,655	1,986	6,899	3,374	9,618
Honduras	3,686	401	19,024	12,891	31,211	: Tomato Sauce:	475	867	8,436	10,075	11,583
Kiwifruit:			358	1,258	4,519	: Israel	210	479	7,191	7,278	8,857
Conned Envit						: Tomatoes:	3,963	10,790	55,306	89,949	68,810
Canned Fruit Mandarins	7 125	7 07/	20 (27	24 500	75 177	: Italy	1,392	4,412	20,901	31,771	25,315
Olives	3,125 3,822	3,934 4,991	20,627 28,363	24,580 36,009	35,177 49,045	: Artichokes: : Spain	325 323	1,027	5,072	6,941	12,898
Pineapples	14,351	22,301	113,909	85,883	204,769	: Mushrooms:	5,346	1,005 9,094	5,007 30,592	6,796 38,212	12,713 54,557
Philippines:	7,487	11,132	65,256	48,211	106,639	: China, mainland:	1,908	3,092	12,444	11,621	19,117
Thailand:	4,168	9,216	32,302	22,171	69 905	: Taiwan:	1,962	2,938	10,388	13,382	20,843
*						: Hong Kong:	920	1,449	4,426	5,027	8,005
Dried Fruit :						: Korea, Rep. of:	190	365	1,917	2,245	3,734
Apricots	253	1,135	2,968	3,735	5,082	: Pimentos	342	593	3,672	5,000	5,932
Turkey Dates, Pitted:	170 589	1,113	2,5 7 9 5,461	3,545 3,633	4,302 2,494	Spain	342	588	3,670	4,913	5,857
Dates, With Pits:	227	789	1,865	5,488	7,098	: Dried Mushrooms :	50	(2)	705	/·05	707
Raisins-Sultanas:	376	199	4,288	2,225	4,983	DITECT MUSITIONIS	52	62	385	485	707
Mexico	359	38	3,651	1,578	4,295	: Tree Nuts					
:			,	_,	,	: Brz. Nuts, inshell	136	194	630	831	6,844
Frozen Strawberries :	3,666	3,021	8,304	10,106	18,424	: Brz. Nuts, shelled:	69	260	1,694	2,577	3,500
Ent. 3.1. (000 111)						: Cashew Kernels:	2,969	2,811	20,847	25,521	41,382
Frt. Juice(000 lit)1/:	E1 705	76 657	715 571	740.000	540 444	: Brazil	1,413	729	9,244	6,579	16,295
Apple/Pear	51,395	36,653	315,531	340,060	542,669	: India:	919	1,009	4,903	13,912	15,250
Argentina	6,236	1,896	48,445	61,487	137,347	: Filberts, shelled:	249	681	1,952	2,342	2,583
South Africa:	841	1,804	99,953	88,018	36,101	Turkey	233	615	1,322	1,840	1,898
Germany, Fed. Rep.: Orange, Froz. Conc.:	16,829 71,948	9,195 171,027	15,369	23,223 1,038,167	142,458	: Pistachios, inshell.:	20	1,085	1,082	3,108	2,391
Brazil	58,509	160,505	857,406		1,479,901	: Iran		1,037	552	2,948	1,799
Pineap. NT Conc:	541	2,973	10,979	9,360	19,088	: Hops	104	417	6 00F	6 646	6,180
Pineapple Conc:	9,287	17,158	67,211	64,528	110,237	Germany, Fed. Rep	104	417 272	6,095 4,434	6,646 4,785	4,434
:							102	212	7,724	4,700	,,
Fig Paste :	343	925	4,058	3,459	4,636	: Grape Wine, NT Fort:					
Spain	181	638	2,646	1,924	2,886	: (1,000 liters) :	32,861	21,330	265,542	285,380	453,222
Fresh Vegetables				ř		: Italy	18,703	21,782	156,736	153,828	260,818
Fresh Vegetables : Beans 2/	1,594	1,331	8,450	0.750	10 155	: France	6,688	9,914	50,470	64,649	88,936
Mexico	1,468	1,196	7,775	9,759 8,782	10,155	: Cut Elwac(1 000 - 11-1)					
Carrots 2/	505	2,404	43,986	56,138	8,727 53,808	: Cut Flwrs(1,000units): Roses.	15 007	10 117	70.710	01 357	121,395
Canada	392	1,775	43,484	51,995	52,427	Roses	15,007 12,970	18,113	70,310 58,889	91,357 73,885	96,318
Garlic:	1,683	2,311	3,707	5,954	11,896	: Carnations	63,564	16,000 68,607	181,409	387,389	NSC
Mexico:	1,307	2,020	2,083	3,208	8,569	: Colombia:	61,166	65,830	174,698	370,642	NSC
: 1/ Single-strength equ	divolent	2/ 1:	include so			:	,	,,,,,,	.,,,,,,,		
U SHULLE⇔STTPDGTD POU	TOPICAL	// 8/10//	10011100 00	mo thomas	man made de -						

 $[\]overline{\text{NSC}}$: Not Separately Classified prior to 1983. NEC: Not elsewhere classified

1984

MAY

. EXPORTS,	 FROM	SEASON- APRIL : APR:BOS- 1983 : 1984 : APR:BOS-	TNESSES		32,364 =3		110 ***	1,973 -17	7,273 8,930 -48 +23		3,285	4,080 100	2,806	24-130	12-140 -53	5.056 125	34,629 -89	18,971 =35	65,479 69,575 =26 +6 251,144 196,935 =55 =22		14.667 +62	172	2	243	137 571 4213	142	4		330	54 -100	4.319 -100	2,522 *46	612 -87	1335	32,382 29,570 +35 =9				14				553	101			11/	327	673	555 2+976 +286	013 1,	6,375 +310		108			HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA		
JANTITIES OF U.S	WITH COMPARISO	1984	OT STRING AND		3+154	31.6	↔	16	1 4 9		1	E 8 8	1 4	1.006	441	301	1.507	1,198	5,768		1.550		:	:				1		1 1	1	81	15	;	2,078		*	# / D # T	i	:			:	!			:		8 8	10	31	122	i ici	1.841			CULTURAL AND TR		
AL PRODUCTS: QU	ASON-APRIL 1984,	1983			3,264	0 0 0	1 1	117	1.615		;	17	4, 7	1000	4T047	401	1,3.417	1,853	7,765		9.55	3 8 8	:	1	1 1			!	*		u 0	148	114		1,537			79461	;	1 1			!	!		0 0 0	!	1 1	1	2	86	30	g 00	1,588			HORT		
SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS; QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS.	APRIL AND -SE	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : AND AND EGINNING OF SEASON :	٠	APPLES, FRESH JULY 1	CANADA	FRANCE	GERMANY, FED. REP	IRELAND	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE	FINLAND	NORWAY	SEEDEN	- TOTAL - FOR	- ATTN AMFBIDA	DEFENSION AND CARTERIAN.	THE PART OF THE PA	HONG KONG	MORLD TOTAL		CANADA CANADA COLLY 13000000000000000000000000000000000000	TOTAL EC-TENessessessesses	BELGIUM-LUX	GERMANY FED REP	IRELAND	INTERPOSE OF STREET STREET	OTHER EUROPE	FINLAND	NORMAY	SALE DE Novembre se	TOTAL PUROPEses sesses sesses sesses sesses sesses sesses	LATIN AMERICA.	BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	WORLD TOTAL ***		GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)	TOTAL TOTAL STATES	BELGIUM-LUX	DENMARK	SERMANY FEDS REPOSSOS	T TAL V - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A -	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE :	FINLANDsssssssssssssssssssssssssssss	NORWAY	ONE DE Name on a consequence of the consequence of		LATIN AMERICA.	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	CATANA COUNTRIANA A DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA						
	: CHANGE :FROM 1983	APR. 300.	: PERCENT	-12	96-	-100			195 194			-100	-100	001-	1 1 1	7 Q	161	4 8		,		-13	≠ 65	-15	-72 -32	421		-48		6	001-	80	-67	-65	+393 +227	-11	H)	+ 79 1 4 9 1 4 9			+46	9 4 0	-100	-70			+158	100		100	-82	747	17 # # OO II	426	-50 +2	+	+145 +10	# +1	
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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1984, WITH COMPARISONS	COUNTRY	AND EGINNING OF SEASON :		CANADA	ECTEN	NCE	MANY, FED. REP	LAND	TED KINGDOM	EUROPE	LAND	MAY		TX 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	AMFD 1 CA	DA AND CAPTERTAN	NOX		DOR! D TOTAL COUNTRIES		HIT. FRESH (SFPT 1)	CANADA	EC-TEN	GIUM-LUX	NCE	AND		ERLANDS	ED KINGDOM	EUROPE	ANUTOR	SEDEN	.X	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	ONG	JAPAN Secondary	TOTAL		FRESH (AUG 1)	A	FC-IFNeeseeseeseeseeseeseeseeseeseeseeseesees	XX		GERMANY, FED. REP	LAND	HERL ANDS	TED KINGDOM	S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	DEN		TOTAL FUNDITE	DA AND CARIBBEAN	KONG	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	OTHER COUNTRIES.	TOTAL SOS SOS SOS SOS SOS SOS SOS SOS SOS SO	

UCTS: QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS. RIL 1984, WITH COMPARISONS SEASON- APRIL 1983 : 1984

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The contract of the contract	BELGIUM-LUX	0.4	23	461		-54	-	TOTAL EC-TENSOS	
The control of the	DENMARK		118	1,520		+14	-12	FRANCE	
INCLUMENT INCL	GERMANY FED. REP.		789	11,728		+26	24	NETHERLANDS	• • •
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The contract of the contract		104	132	3,191		+27	-29	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.	
TOTAL EUROPE	OTHER	120	163	1,655		+35	+20	HONG KONG	
Land	TOTAL EUROPE	1,954	2,345	30,803	•	+20	-7	JAPAN	
CAMANAY FED. REP CAMANAY FED. REP CAMANAY FED. REP CAMANAY C	DATIN AMERICA	32	69	613		+113	425	MORI D TOTAL DOCUMENTS	Ī
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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS	ALEKTI UND	COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON :-		PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)	TOTAL ECTENA DE	BELGIUM-LUX	JENMARK	GERMANY, FED. REP	GRECE	I TALY coccocceccecce	UNITED KINGDOM ***	OTHER EUROPE :	FINLAND	NONEMAKeeeeeeeeeee		TOTAL EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	DAHAR COUNTRIES	WORLD TOTAL	DINEADOR CANNED CHINE	0 0	TOTAL EC-TENessessess:	BELGIUM-LUX	III DANCH		GRECE	I TAL You on one	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	FINE AND COLORS	NORWAY	SWEDENessessessessessessessessessessessessess	DITER	- ATTM AMFOTOR:	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	JAPANessessessessessessessessessessessessess	WORLD TOTAL	+04+	CANADA DESCRIPTION OF THE CAUSE	TOTAL EC-TEN.	BELGIUM-LUX	DENERRY	GERMANY FED. REP.	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	NORUAY	SWEDEN	THEResessessessessessessessessessessessesse	LATIN AMERICA	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	OTHER COUNTRIES	WORLD TOTAL		
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S. EXPORTS,	2	SEASON- APRIL 1983 : 1984	TONS)	270	0.4	1	2	1	! .	T - C	14		11	6	99	459	52	30	72	1,243		9		555				13	737	288	45 50.33	716	1,488				2,425 1.		69553 69	0	11.153		311	E .	29492	15	223	0 #	4.8	616	5598	7,683 1	2,046	253	8,496	•		
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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS; QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS APRIL AND STANSON-ARRIL 1994, WITH COMPARISONS		COMMODITY/COUNTRY :: BEGINNING OF SEASON :		APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)	TOTAL FOUTENCES	SFL GIUM - FUX	DENMARK	GERMANY, FED. REP	GRECE	I ALY	NETHERLANDS.	OTHER EUROPE	NORMAY	SEDEN	OTHER PROPERTY OF STREET	ATTENDED TO SECOND SECO	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	JAP ANsosssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss	COUNTRIES		MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES:	TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	BELGIUM-LUX	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY FED REPOSSO	177777 ■ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	NETHER LAWDS	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE	FINLANDsssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssssss		0 THER.	TOTAL EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	OTHER COUNTRIES.	WORLD TOTAL	PEACHES CANNED (JUNE 1)	CANADA	AFIGUM-LUX	DENMARK	GERMANY+ FED. REP	GREFCE	LALTONO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	SHEDEN	0 THER.	TOTAL FUNCHESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.	HONG KONG	OHEND CONTRACTOR	WORLD TOTAL	

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, WITH COMPAR	1984		-(IN METRIC	398		:	-	;		21	17	9	#	2 4	e+ n.c.	n r		743	:		!	:	•	1		:	1 0	17	30	12	r To		900	1478/	14	573	586	7 880	15	37	747	1	14	100	176	2,877	8 7 4	363	1,729	442	0 10 0									
EASON-APRIL 1984	APRIL 1983			880	1 1		:	;		1 1	8 8	41	11	ഗ	20 70	796		652	!			•	•		: :	1	35	200	27				162	V												2	161		1,	Ľ	้ำ									
APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1984, WITH COMPARISONS	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : BFGINNING OF SFASON :		TOMATOFS, UHOL E. CND 4.HH V 13	CANADA	TOTAL ECHTENessessessessessessessessessessessessess	DENEMARK	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE	TOTAL PURDOP	LATIN AMERICA	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	CAP AN occommon occommon occurrent	HONE TOTAL		TOMATO PASTE # PULP, CANNED.:	CANADA	TOTAL EC-TENeseseseses	DELGIUM-LUX	I TALY on on on one on one on one one one one	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE		TOTAL EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	HONG KONGARABABABABABA	JAPAN	OTHER COUNTRIES	MORLD DIAL	CORN.CANNED (AUG 1):	CANADAccessossossossossossossossossossossossosso	BELGIUM-LUX-00000000000000000000000000000000000	DENMARK	TRANCE	COERMANY FED. REP	IRELANDosessessessessessessessessessessessesses	ITALYoomaaaaaaaaaaaa	NETHERL ANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	FINI AND CONTRACTOR	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	SWEDEN	OTHER	TOTAL EUROPE	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	JAP AN	DOTHER COUNTRIES										
	8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	: PERCENT		123 -74 -36	201-	!	!	-100			-	1	+43	107	-72	-47	+144	-100	692 +283 =2	12+		= 36	37 =100 ***	-100	-100		67 -100 -72	4 4 4	15/ =/6 254 ***	+8	+291	-29	•	P	224 - 622	100	19 -7	-100	9 4	1	44-	+249	+795	14.945 -12 +391	+				* * *	-100	100 -100		-100	0 4 6	-70	-100	* * *	4 4	23 E53 E53	441
	1983 : 1984	TONS)		193	55 70	n (N	ı KO	45	₫,	-4	4.1	1	56	4 0	124	n 65 r 00	183	4.73	706	1,497		20.188	2	-	⊷		238	1 3	277	1,838	00 U	23.180		1	25,659	3.88	20	71	1,673	1 1	1,802	1,852	721	3,046	1.0040	37,184			i	18	16		m d	4 40		2	1 1	1	# P	7.6
** ** *	1984	(IN METRIC TONS)		6				1	:	:	;	1 1	2		Z #	o ec	26	1	96	138		3,767		!	:		:	20	202	290	27	10		1	34625	21 6	19	1	454	;	472	91	201	100	9.6	40447			14	:			-		•	1	2 '	⊶ ;	23.4	4.2
	1983 :	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		36															25			R						•							4,622	24 6		7.1								5.611			•		16		en ⊲						00 4 4 P	
	COMMODITY/COUNTRY :		CHERRIES. MARACHINO. CANNED :		TAL EC-TEN.	SELGIUM LUX	CREMANY FFD. RED.	3 RECE	ITALY	ETHERLANDS	JER EUROPE	ALM AND SAME AND SAME AS A SAME A		DITHER	TAL EUROPE	TIN AMERICA	KAUUA AND CARIBDEAN	NG NONC DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	HER COUNTRIES.	ORLD TOTAL		ATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)	MADA POR TENENT OF THE PERSON	FRANCE	GERMANY, FED. REP	UNITED KINGDOM	SEEDEN	O THER	TAL EUROPE	AMIDA AND CARIBBEAN	NG KONG	HER COUNTRIES	XLD 101AL	NS. FRESH (OCT 1)	NADA	TOTAL ECTENOSOSOSOSOSOS	GERMANY FEDS REPOSSOSSOSSOSS	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	HER EUROPE		TIN AMERICA	RMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	NG KONG	AP AN	DOTHER COUNTRIES	מערה יהו שרייים	RAGUS. CANNED (APRIL 1).	A DA CO	TAL EC-TEN-	UNITED KINGDOM	HER EUROPE :	SUEDEN	TAL FIRODF	TIN AMERICA	RMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	ONG KONG	AP ANoseeeeeeeeeeee	THER COUNTRIES	Anna WATEL

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1964, WITH COMPARISONS	RAL PRODUCTS: C	QUANTITIES OF	U.S. EXPORTS,	•	10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	SELECTED HORITCULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS. APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1984, WITH COMPARISONS	TIURAL PRODUCTS TO SEASON-APRIL	: QUANTITIES 1984, WITH COM	OF USS. EXPORTS,	1 d
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1983	1984	APRIL:	984	APR::0083	COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON :-	APRIL 1983	1984	SEASON- APRIL 1983 : 19	FROM 1983 1984 - APR:BOS-
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)		LIN METRIC	TONS)-		PERCENT	POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES :		(IN METRIC	METRIC TONS)	PERCENT
TOTAL EC-TEN	86	132	223	433	+176 +119	CANADA	39	38	50 40 40	
DELGIUM-LUX		18	n H		***	BELGIUM-LUX	0 4 1	395	2,471	3,798 -10 +54
FRANCE OF THE STATE OF THE STAT		22	14		+83 +577	FRANCE OF STREET	0	126	27	-100
IRELAND		2 2	200		+25	SERMANY FED. REP.	18	0 4	461	+120
NETHERLANDS			113	36		IRELAND	18	19	73	-100
UNITED KINGDOM		28	21		+84 +430	UNITED KINGDOM	377	38	174	+110
FINLAND		•	14	-	36- ***	OTHER EUROPE		: :		,
SEEDEN		9	14		1315 +124	NEDEN DE	5 40	4 60	934	+ 350
TOTAL EUROPE		178	255		1225 +103	TOTAL EUROPE	36 620	514	4,309	-52
LATIN AMERICA		29	61	90	446	LATIN AMERICA	26	1 10	260	
HONG KONG			1:		*	HONG KONG	1) en		:
OTHER COUNTRIES.	17	10 45 352	132 694	1,099	+60 +82 +166 +41 +102 +58	OTHER COUNTRIES	945 59 14690	831 115 1,504	6.233 665 11,843	8,290 -12 +33 1,122 +94 +69 15,234 -11 +29
ONIONS. DEHYDRATED (JAN 1):						OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES:				
TOTAL EC-TENSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOS	189	251	628	1,003	+33 +60	CANADA	225	132	1,587	1,245 -41 -22
BELGIUM-LUX.		P) C	00 ,		*	DENMARK		1	- 1 4	
FRANCE		20	105			I TALY occorrections	!!	11	158	
GERMANY FED. REP		272	705		+27 +21	UNITED KINGDOM	1 10	3	1117	
IRELAND		35	9 19			NORMAY STATEMENT				
NETHERANDS		30	227	254	+22 +125	SHEDEN	1	1		
OTHER EUROPE		260	921			TOTAL EUROPE.	4 01 10	1 ~	281	-58
FINLAND		20	96			BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	11	=	9 9	1:
OTHER		181	269			JAPANsesesesesesesesesesesesesesesesesesese	1 89	1 4	118	1 4
TOTAL EUROPE	789	981	3,154	3,574	+24 +13	WORLD TOTAL	315	288	264	281 +59 +7
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.		מיו	66			HOPS (SEPT 1)	9	197	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	K 7
JAPAN		202	404			CANADAssessessessessessessessessessessessesse	1	9.6	1,624	* * *
WORLD TOTAL	1,0	1,569	4,909	464		BELGIUM-LUX.	4 1	11	1,087	770 -100 -29
						T X A NC E	11	1 1		::
CANADA		!	25		-100 +271	JRELAND	401	! !	979	-100
FELGIUM-LUX		155	- 1			NETHERLANDS	1	:		!!
GERMANY, FED. REP.	11	155	-	502	* 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	UNITED KINGDOM	(1)		96	-100
OTHER EUROPE		*				TOTAL FILENDER	1	1	-	1
SET DEN SE		125	118	-	327 +195	LATINAMERICA	342	309	2,494	-100
TOTAL EUROPE		295	119	1,107 +	904 +832	JAPAN		W W	107	: :
BERNUDA AND CARIBBEAN	16	213	1.138	14	+120 +42	WORLD TOTAL	15	45.5	703	265 -70 -62
HONG KONG.	0	298	2,280	491	6+ 9-	HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)			2	0
OTHER COUNTRIES	,	471	1,934	3,568	+13 +84	CANADA	1	4	62	:
WORLD TOTAL	ñ	4,264	26,807	33,221	+12 +24	SELGIUM-LUX.	- 51	26	342	+165
						FRANCESSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	!!	11	1	
						GERMANY, FED. REP.	m	12	106	+293
						I RELANDARON		1	20 1	
						UNITED KINGDOM	1 2	123	120	102 +80 -15 33 *** +183
						E	1	1	50	1
						LATIR CONCINE SESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	8 7	946	1,034	
						COUNTRIES	35	l m	1538	24 -100 -36 146 -91 -5
MAY 1984							707	201	1,679	

SELECTED HORITCULTURAL PRODUCTS; QUANTITIES OP U.S. EXPORTS	PRODUCTS: QUANTI	TIES OF U.S	EXPORTS,		2	La Q	SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUARTITIES OF U.S. EXPORTS APRIL, AND SEASON-APRIL, 1984, WITH COMPARISONS	RODUCTS: QUANT	THE COMPARISON	EXPORTS,	L.	CHANGE	
APRIL AND SEASON COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND	APRIL 1983 :	1984	4	PRIL 1984	FROM 1983	1983 30S-	COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- APR 1983	1984 A	PR: 80S,-	
									TRIAN MITTER	TONS)		PERCENT	
••		-CIN METRI	C TONS		PER	CENT	LEMON OIL (NOV 1)				25	** +601	
PRUNES (AUG1)		300	2,528		203	+19	TOTAL EC-TEN		64	120	306 +4	28 +124	
TOTAL ECITENOS CONTRACTOR CONTRAC	1,700	5,147	11,125	548	-10	+119	BELGIUM-LUX		1 0	101	15 +1	-100 -16 +192 +55	
DENMARK		2,663	1,271		* *	+222	RANCE		2 0	4	000	25 +32	
TRANCE			3,216		333	4 4	IRELAND		11	1		**	
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C			65		100	-67	NETHERLANDS		36	4 7	201	*** ***	
TALANDSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS		811	6,672		+ 68	+36	UNITED KINGDOM			ō			
NETHERLANDS		410	2,786		+15	CC:	OTHER EUROPE	8	2 .	110	314 +	+357 +142	
UNITED KINGDOM		ì			9	₩ ₩	TOTAL EUROPE		0 1 1	17	333	*** +95	
FINLAND		90			40	4 1	LATIN AMERICA		1		+	141 +39	
NOREA	139	181	2,208		+33	+31	HONG KONG.		1 0	36	. 05	+32 +41	
OTHER	0	5,765			1162	+16	DAHFR COUNTRIES			d0 m	731 +	210 +276	
TOTAL EUROPE	V	238			+394	474	WORLD TOTAL		69	130	40		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.		26			+554	+299				ALL ONCLUS		PERCENT	
HONG KONG		1,308			+31	111							
O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		214			+105	5 +	SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES				405.743	-6 -2	CI
WORLD TOTAL	М	19861					CANADA	84,601	79,748	953,298	944.775	-72 -1	
	••						TOTAL EC-TEN	255,158			400	***	4 *
RAISINS (AUGI)		000			75 -53		BELGIUM-LUX	1	4,166		94166	-16	
CANADA		1,17			72 -2		TRANCHO COCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCO	213,806	50,696	00	63,130	***	1
TOTAL EC-TENOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOG		80			17 -33		GERMANY, FED. REP				3,494	***	
DENMARK	189	126	1.1		64+ 14	91	I RELANDssessessesses	1		40434	12.247	+128 ***	*
TANCE		31.0	2,6		92 -32		NETHERLANDS	158	4.716		21,608	-8924	40
TRETANNS FEUR KENSON		1 1	1.0		11 +128		UNITED KINGDOM	107474			1.547	-	œ
NETHERLANDS		31	106	_	17 +9		TOUGH AND TOUGH		! !		55,746	1	5 +
CNITED KINGDOM		,	7		13 +9		OTHER	255,158	70,635		1,002,068	1 2 4	7 7
FINLAND		0.40	, w		160 +97		LATIN AMERICA	6,129	9,76		323,966	-1	9
NONEMA		19	200		528 -5		BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7,683	8,275	115,629	100-220	+8 -41	7 1
OTHER		1,54	12,		202		NONG NONG SECTION OF S	19,037	165-04		911,983	4	33
TOTAL EUROPE		160	2	255	146 +252	2 +65	OTHER COUNTRIES	703,563	374,70		2,843,825	1	27
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN		11			580 +4						1	0	10
NOVE WORK STATE OF THE STATE OF		1+10	139		229 -2		GRAPEFRUIT (NOV I)	: 262,827			163,663	168	16
OTHER COUNTRIES		3 + 8	414		399 -4		TOTAL EC-TEN.	106,308	.,		146,036	-100	24
WORLD TOTAL							TRANCE.	226.253			13,691	* * * *	15
					0.1	+33	GERMANY, TEU ALT	: 70,317			135	0 8	*
ORANGE OIL (NOV I)	100		1 2 4 8		412 -73	3 -15	NETHERLANDS	3.668		- 12,711	5,579	-100	55
TOTAL ECATENOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOGOG					10 -1	1 -55	OTHER EUROPE					1	100
DENERGE					21 +9	99 -54	NOREAVORDO					1 0	179
S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C					116 +3	36 -1	TOTAL FURDPESSOSSOSSOSSOS	106+308				-100	119
SETTING TO SET T					1 00	** +219	LATIN AMERICA	3.751				+230	-13
IRELAND					9 -10	191	HOWE KONG	935				-17	1
NETHERLANDS					80	93 +221	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	35.464	56,668	201,086	206,201	+60	* 4
UNITED KINGDOM						+ + 433	MORLD TOTAL	449,885				0	1
FINLAND				v	i I	+301	The state of the s					+142	+111
	26		27	554	231	-63 +18	CANADA	58,71		37 1978/9/13	220,217	+599	-28
TOTAL EUROPE	4			0.5	290 +1	07 +42	0	82				-100	-100
RETIN AMERICA	-			2 2	1 9	77 -89	DENMARK	;				1	-100
HONG KONG.				50.00	169 -	52 +23	CERMANY FED KET SOOO					* * *	-31
LAPANSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS				44 1	215	36 +6	ITALY					1	+20=
WORLD TOTAL			•				NETHERLANDS	5,604	4 4,168			-26	+
							OTHER EUROPE	•••				1	-100
							NORLAY	3,168			4 8 574	-59	-23
								9.6				+382	2 4
												-1	-15
							BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.	29.62				1	+16
							OTHER COUNTRIES	76,474	76 76 823	823 499,567 899 2,849,930	10		*

BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983 FF 11	1984	SEASON- AF	PRIL 1984	FROM 198		COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		APRIL 983	1984	SEASON- A	PRIL 1984	APR APR
	i	8 9 9 8 8	GALLONS		PERCEN						GALLONS		PE
CONCENTRATED JUICES ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1) CANADA	4	12,137	242,387	142,609	-74		ORANGE FROZEN (NOV 1) CANADA	SW	237,145	1,375,220	15,221,257	16,299,161	139
ELGIUM-LUX	47.	100,116	738,383	488,096	+113 -34	4.0	DENMARK		180,913	170,765	353,166	0	
AND AND E		21,840	23,040	20,120	1 *		GERMANY. FED. REP		225,318	97,590	1,931,189	1,623,417	-57
ERMANY, FED. REP.	37,	47,670	315,715	69,420	+26	m *	G REECE T A NO O		40,998	37.368	123,386	111.704	+203
XELAND	1		105,346	103,31	10	0.11	NETHERLANDS	2	537,422	688 909	3,877,329	3,864,615	-73
ETHERLANDS	œ	30,606	167,994	241,414	***		OTHER EUROPE		18/+448	984168	(41,951	9454520	1
ER EUROPE		37,440	18,720	56,160		0	NORWAY		100.789	55+344	723,762	502,633	145
MEDEN	18,		76,348	9 6	-100		NE LE		190,174	193,035	1,252,173	705,620	+2
THER FUROPE		163,336	143,412	623,19	+125	0.10	TOTAL EUROPE		139,735	187,024	10,989,589	9,853,863	+54
IN AMERICA		2,590	8,587	32,997	* 0	*	LATIN AMERICA.		27,334	241,358	436,982	1,406,559	+783
MUDA AND CARIBBEAN		106+110	106,055	153,060	+929	va 10	HONG KONG CARIBBEAN.		110,449	70,505	531,410	1,0000,945	-36
ANeseeeeeee		36,192	81,158	75,641	7- 04+		LAP AN		110,731	69,656	318,985	181,199	-37
ER COUNTRIES	143,424	166,138	914,189	1,980,72	+16	~ 10	WOKLD TOTAL		1,194,609	574,299	4,538,881	34,881,663	147
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, CONC NOV 1:	Pr.	14,396	196,050	144,73	-62	V 0	GRAPEFRUIT+ FROZEN (NOV 1):		206,280	ó	1,361,295	,427,	-66
AL EC-TEN.			49,799	24.	1	0	TOTAL EC-TEN		182,702	338,223	1,149,946	1,450,868	+85
ELGIUM-LUX	! !		17.871	1,872		m 0	BELGIUM-LUX		13,400	e c	14,046	13,621	+ 1
ERMANY, FED. REP.		1		78	-	* :	FRANCE		8	o.	26,616	11,997	-74
ETHERLANDS		!	30,878	22,22	1	a	GERMANY. FED. REP.		137,266	73,570	580,594	319,559	***
WEDEN.	!	1	3,900		-10(0.0	UNITED KINGDOM		23,093		694839	514,817	+19
THER		19,344	118.754	137,068	* *	V 10	OTHER EUROPE		37-199	1	90.773	134-186	-100
IN AMERICA			550		1	9	NORWAY			:	40,350	26,837	
TUDA AND CARIBBEAN		-	41,166	22,	-100	ഗ	SHEDEN		15,263		23,841	90,662	-100
KONG		! !	13,964	25,	-100	D v0	TOTAL FUROPF		18,291	350.618	1.379.548	1.854.135	+38
ER COUNTRIES	114,972	2,224	233,602	33,239	861	9	LATIN AMERICA		5,682	0.0	81,809	91,545	4
LD TOTAL	16	35,964	611,747	3649	8 1		BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.		552	360	31,158	31,379	# # # # # # #
PPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1.							JAP AN		692,204	9	2,509,031	1,117,828	-86
CANADA	3,914	1,997	31,368	381,635	641	*** ***	OTHER COUNTRIES.	1.1	6,634	78,707	5-407-123	187,876	* 4
AL ECHTENOOPOOPOOPOOPOOPOO	000	ETTAGE	53,460	31,	1		EUR LU LU AL SONO				200	110401141	
ERMANY. FED. REP.	17,	1,200	115,668	54.	-93	ю.	WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES		100				1
ETHERLANDS	17,	27,915	0004811	666	0	٥	TOTAL EC-TEN		127,547	108,703	423,352	419 686	-15
WEDEN.		1	1,250	1	1	0	BELGIUM-LUX		43,423	42,821	77,555	81,665	-
THER		17,820	1 4 4 4 4 4	359	* * *	* 10	DENMARK		2,691	5,522	4.224	10:057	+105
TAL EUROPE	600	0 1	118,810			0 00	GERMANY, FED. REP.		9 • 6 0 8	5,139	44,613	36,133	14-
MUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2,167	94846	78,181	696	+357	ro (4	IRELAND		-	1,170	5+985	3,385	**
NO KONG			19,350				CETHERLANDS		1,632	47-74	7,392	3,170	-100
TER COUNTRIES		54,746	355,686	148,	* * *	200	OTHER EUROPE						2
LD TOTAL	: 41,721	113,576	894.463	946	5 +172	.0	FINLAND			! !	100	3,243	1
							SWEDEN		12,481	11,377	14,911	16,530	6
							TOTAL PROPERTY		7,357	8,005	29,041	24,152	+ *
							LATIN AMERICA		19,901	30,453	102,322	85,812	+53
							BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.		62,965	57,427	2689536	208,255	6
							HONG KONG		7,291	07649	115.014	149-566	4004
													120

: CHANGE :FROM 1983 APR:BOS-

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